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10/807,330	03/24/2004	Akemi Kurumatani	009683-502	4023
21839	7590	04/04/2008		EXAMINER
BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC				HILLERY, NATHAN
POST OFFICE BOX 1404				
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1404			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	
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			04/04/2008	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ADIPFDD@bipc.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/807,330	KURUMATANI, AKEMI	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	NATHAN HILLERY	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/24/07.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: RCE filed on 6/25/07.
2. Claims 1 – 16 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are independent.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/25/07 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ecolore (glossares.xml source code, glossaries.xml, glossaries\_en.xml source code, glossaries.xml?lang=en, glossaries\_el.xml sorce code, and glossaries.xml?lang=el), and further in view of GK Associates KK (JP2001-290812) [as cited by applicant].

6. **Regarding independent claim 1, Ecolore illustrates, via glossaries\_en.xml (p 5) and glossaries\_el.xml (p 6), a first memory storing a plurality of data definition files of a first type defining contents of data to be displayed on said client computer.**



### Glossaries

Translation and Interpreting Terminology  
[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.trans-k.co.uk/glossary.html>]

(Mostly) Bilingual glossary of English and German terms related to translation and interpreting. These include some localisation terms.

Unicode Glossary  
[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.unicode.org/glossary/>]

Extensive glossary of terms related to character encoding, provided by the Unicode Consortium.



### Γλωσσάρια

Οροί μετάφρασης και διερμηνείας  
[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030719235710/http://www.trans-k.co.uk/glossary.html>]

Γλωσσάριο ογκών και γερμανικών ορών από το χώρο της μετάφρασης και τη διερμηνείας. Εδώ συμπεριλαμβάνονται και οροί σχετικοί με την τεχνική προσαρμογή.

Γλωσσάρι Unicode  
[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030719235710/http://www.unicode.org/glossary/>]

Εκτενές γλωσσάρι ορών από το χώρο της κωδικοποίησης χαρακτήρων, τα οποία παρέχει το Unicode Consortium.

These represent the contents of data (glossaries\_en.xml and glossaries\_el.xml).

Ecolore illustrates, via glossaries.xml (p 4), **a second memory storing a data definition file of a second type defining, as data, file names of said data definition files of the first type.**



Sorry!

This document is not currently available in the language you requested ( ).

Please choose a language in which it is available:

- el
- en

The language codes conform to the ISO 639-1 standard. The languages to which they relate can be found by referring to the menu at the top of this page.

This is data definition file of a second type (glossaries.xml) that defines the data definition files of the first type (glossaries\_en.xml and glossaries\_el.xml). The bulleted “el” and “en” in the middle of the page represent links that activate the following code:

```
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=de">Deutsch (de)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=el">Ελληνικά (el)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=en">English (en)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=es">Español (es) (es)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fr">Français (fr)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=it">Italiano (it)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=nl">Nederlands (nl)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fr">Română (ro)</a> |  
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fi">suomi (fi)</a>
```

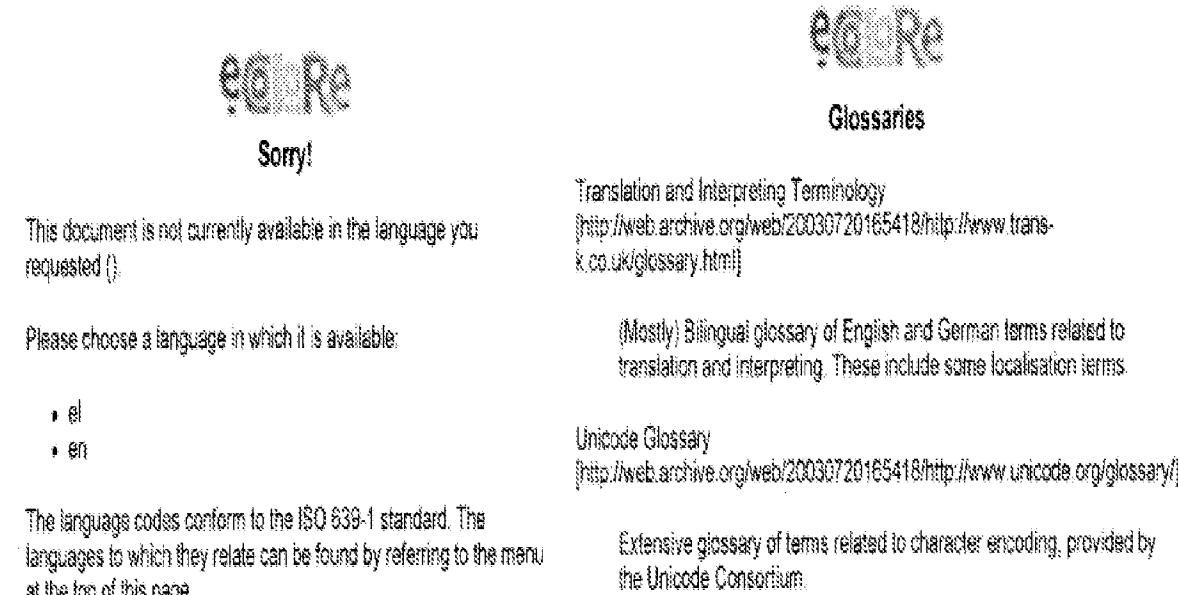
The above code (glossaries.xml source code) on page 8 fetches the data content of the applicable data definition file, e.g. glossaries\_en.xml (glossaries.xml?lang=en), glossaries\_el.xml (glossaries.xml?lang=el), and displays the data contents to the user when the applicable data definition file is selected, which meet the limitations of **checking contents of the data definition file of the second type and selecting one of the data definition files of the first type and downloading the same to the client computer.**

Ecolore teaches that the HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT (source code of glossaries.xml, p 7, line 3) and that the user can choose a language via one of the links (glossaries.xml) (p 7, line 9), which meet the limitation of **a third memory storing a style definition file, defining a style for displaying said data definition file, and switching a file to be displayed among said plurality of data definition files of the first type by using said data definition file of the second type**. It should be noted that the XSLT is equivalent to the claimed **style definition file**, and the user's choice of language by clicking one of the links (el or en) in the glossaries.xml page (p 4) is equivalent to the claimed **switching a file to be displayed**.

```
glossaries
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html lang="en"><!--This HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT written by
Martin Thomas for the ecolore project (http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/),-->
<head>
<BASE href="http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/xml/links/glossaries.xml">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en">
<title>Please choose another language...</title>
```

This shows the source code of glossaries.xml (p 7, lines 1 – 9), which meet the limitation of **identifying the style definition file**.

Ecolore illustrates a display displaying data on the client computer using the files stored in said first, second and third memories, since the data that is displayed to the client is the webpage of glossaries.xml?lang=en, which is glossaries.xml with the content of glossaries\_en.xml rendered by an XSLT.



The image shows two screenshots of the Ecolore website. The left screenshot shows a 404 error page with the Ecolore logo at the top, followed by the word 'Sorry!', a message stating 'This document is not currently available in the language you requested ()', and a list of language codes: '• el' and '• en'. Below this is a note: 'The language codes conform to the ISO 639-1 standard. The languages to which they relate can be found by referring to the menu at the top of this page.' The right screenshot shows a 'Glossaries' page with the Ecolore logo at the top, followed by a section titled 'Translation and Interpreting Terminology' with a link: '[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.trans-ko.co.uk/glossary.html>]' and a note: '(Mostly) Bilingual glossary of English and German terms related to translation and interpreting. These include some localisation terms.' Below this is a section titled 'Unicode Glossary' with a link: '[<http://web.archive.org/web/20030720165418/http://www.unicode.org/glossary/>]' and a note: 'Extensive glossary of terms related to character encoding, provided by the Unicode Consortium.'

This data is displayed when a client accesses the glossaries.xml page (left) (p 4) and chooses English (en) as his/her language of preference, thus outputting the data contents of glossaries\_en.xml (right) (glossaries.xml?lang=en) (p 5).

Ecolore does not explicitly teach, word for word, server and browser device.

However, GK Associates KK teaches that the distribution method of the Web page of this invention on a computer network is distributed to a Web client from a Web server by a HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) document format (paragraph block 0012), which meet the limitations of a server and a browser device.

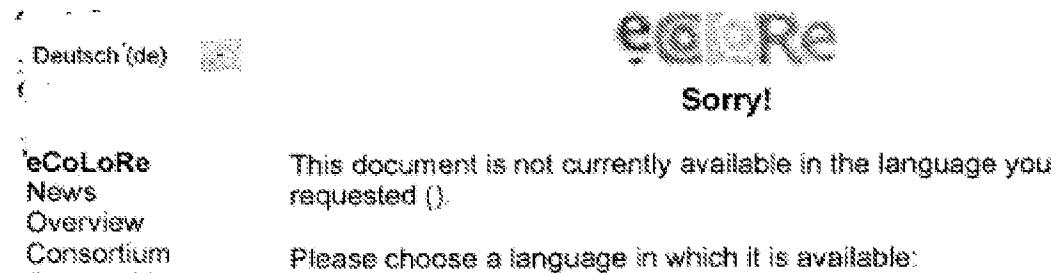
GK Associates KK teaches that these template files and a contents file are characterized by updating or carrying out new production, compounding the single template file and a contents file, and generating new document data with a form *if needed* (paragraph block 0025), which meet the limitation of **wherein, when the contents of data to be displayed are updated, the browser device newly**

**downloads only one of the data definition files of the first type and updates the contents of data to be displayed.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ecolore with that of GK Associates KK because such a combination would provide the readers of Ecolore with an invention that provides the new production of a Web page corresponding to the word of each country, and updating management (paragraph block 0054).

7. **Regarding dependent claim 2**, Ecolore teaches that the HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT in the source code of glossaries.xml (p 7, lines 1 – 9), which meet the limitation of **display language is switched by switching a file used for display by said style definition file.**

8. **Regarding dependent claim 3**, Ecolore illustrates in the top left hand corner of glossaries.xml (p 4) that **by using said data definition file of the second type in said client computer, a menu for selecting a file used for display is displayed.**



As explained above (claim 1), glossaries.xml (p 4) is equivalent to the claimed **data definition file of the second type**. The pull down menu, represented by Deutsch (de) and an arrow on right, is in the upper left hand corner for selecting.



Ecolore teaches that when a user makes a selection via the drop down menu the appropriate page, glossaries.xml?lang=en for example, is displayed (glossaries.xml source code, p 8), which meet the limitation of **by receiving a user's selection through said menu, the file used for display is switched**.

```
        </script>
<noscript>
<div>
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=de">Deutsch (de)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=el">Ελληνικά (el)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=en">English (en)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=es">Español (de) (es)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fr">Français (fr)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=it">Italiano (it)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=nl">Nederlands (nl)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=ro">Română (ro)</a> |
<a href="glossaries.xml?lang=fi">suomi (fi)</a>
<br>
</div>
</noscript>
```

This shows the source code of glossaries.xml (p 8, middle).

9. **Regarding dependent claim 4**, Ecolore teaches that the HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT (source code of glossaries.xml, p 1, line 3), which meet the limitation of **said data definition file is XML and said style definition file is XSLT**.

```
glossaries
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
 "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html lang="en"><!--This HTML document was generated from XML using XSLT written by
Martin Thomas for the ecolore project (http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/).-->
<head>
<BASE href="http://ecolore.leeds.ac.uk/xml/links/glossaries.xml">
<META http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="en">
<title>Please choose another language...</title>
```

This shows the source code of glossaries.xml (p 7, lines 1 – 9).

10. **Regarding claims 7 – 16**, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 1 – 4, and are rejected along the same rationale.

11. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ecolore (glossares.xml source code, glossaries.xml, glossaries\_en.xml source code, glossaries.xml?lang=en, glossaries\_el.xml sorce code, and glossaries.xml?lang=el), and GK Associates KK (JP2001-290812) [as cited by applicant], as applied to claims 1, 7 and further in view of Bravery et al. (20030037076).

12. **Regarding dependent claim 5**, Ecolore and GK Associates KK do not explicitly teach that **a fourth memory storing a data definition file of a third type defining a**

**portion to be displayed among contents of the data of said data definition file of the first type; wherein said display displays data in said client computer by using files stored in said first, second, third and fourth memories.**

Bravery et al. teach that XSL is a language for expressing style sheets which describe presentation characteristics such as which data fields of an XML file are to be displayed, where they are to be displayed on the page, and how to display them (paragraph block 0005), which is equivalent to the claimed **a fourth memory storing a data definition file of a third type defining a portion to be displayed among contents of the data of said data definition file of the first type.**

Bravery et al. teach that a presentation markup file built for each page and for each distinct markup language. This file defines how the page will look in a given markup language for a class of display device (paragraph block 0042), which meet the limitation of **wherein said display displays data in said client computer by using files stored in said first, second, third and fourth memories**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ecolore and GK Associates KK with that of Bravery et al. because such a combination would provide the readers of Ecolore and GK Associates KK with a method of generating device-type-specific XSLT style sheets from relatively simple page layout files or 'presentation skeleton' files (paragraph block 0010).

13. **Regarding dependent claim 6**, Ecolore and GK Associates KK do not explicitly teach that **said data definition file of the third type describes device information and each of said plurality of data definition files of the first type has same structure, holds the device information as tag attribute, and has a description corresponding to a characteristic of the data definition file including a description corresponding to a language of the data definition file.**

Bravery et al. teach a presentation markup file built for each page and for each distinct markup language. This file defines how the page will look in a given markup language for a class of display device (paragraph block 0042), which meet the limitation of **said data definition file of the third type describes device information**.

Bravery et al. teach that in a presentation skeleton, some of the presentation markup required to define the desired presentation characteristics for a particular Web page, markup language and device class has been substituted by XSLT statements or special purpose XML tags that reference components. The markup within a presentation skeleton largely comprises the subset of presentation markup which is unique to a particular page and the component reference tags and XSLT statements are used to reference the subset of presentation characteristics which are shared across many pages as well as the incorporation of dynamic data from a back-end system (paragraph block 0042), which meet the limitation of **each of said plurality of data definition files of the first type has same structure, holds the device information as tag attribute, and has a description corresponding to a characteristic of the**

**data definition file including a description corresponding to a language of the data definition file.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Ecolore and GK Associates KK with that of bravery et al. because such a combination would provide the readers of Ecolore and GK Associates KK with a method of generating device-type-specific XSLT style sheets from relatively simple page layout files or 'presentation skeleton' files (paragraph block 0010).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Conclusion***

15. Applicant's submission of an information disclosure statement under 37 CFR 1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(p) on 10/24/07 prompted the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 609.04(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NATHAN HILLERY whose telephone number is (571)272-4091. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F, 10:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571) 272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NH

*/Doug Hutton*  
Doug Hutton  
Supervisory Primary Examiner  
Technology Center 2100